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Mrs. Thatcher Is Called Racist For Colored-Immigration Stand

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—British opposition leader Margaret Thatcher was accused today of racism during House of Commons arguments about colored immigration.

She encountered protests of her statement last night suggesting that Britain "hold out the prospect of a clear end to colored immigration."

Government supporters attacked the Conservative party leader, calling her "racist" and "opportunist." Prime Minister James Callaghan demanded that Mrs. Thatcher clarify her position.

Outside Parliament, leaders of the 1.8 million Asians and West Indians living in Britain accused her of damaging race

relations, which are strained in some areas.

Mrs. Thatcher responded by demanding immigration statistics. Mr. Callaghan replied that immigration decreased 25 per cent last year.

Earlier, Mrs. Thatcher dismissed the criticism as "absolutely absurd."

The row started after she told a television interviewer last night, "Either you go on taking in 40,000 or 50,000 a year, which is far too many, or you say we must hold out the prospect of a clear end to immigration."

She said, "That is the view we have taken, and I am certain it is the right view to keep good race relations and to keep

fundamental British characteristics which have done so much for the world."

Mr. Callaghan today gave different figures. He said that last year 28,000 British passport-holders and dependents of British residents had entered the country. In addition, 750 entered with work permits.

Mr. Callaghan appealed to rightist Conservatives not to exploit the race issue in what is expected to be a general election year.

The Prime Minister said that the government would continue to admit a limited number of British passport-holders and dependents of immigrants already here.



Margaret Thatcher

Proposal at Malta Talks

Blacks Offer Rhodesia Plan; Conflict With West Reported

By David B. Ottaway

RABAT, Malta, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Militant black leaders of the Patriotic Front today gave the Maltese conference on Rhodesia their proposal for the transition period to black majority rule. It was in sharp disagreement with a U.S.-British plan.

The proposal, described by conference sources as a "skeleton plan," was not made public, but various reports indicated that there was a wide gap between the front's concept of the transition process and that of the two Western powers.

Emerging from six hours of talks, British Foreign Secretary David Owen described the discussions as "very detailed" and said that both sides now had a "much greater" understanding of each other's proposals.

Balance of Power

"The whole question is the balance of power in the transition period and the need to insure that all the parties to the election have a fair chance—that we have a really, genuinely fair election," he said.

The U.S.-British proposal called for Prime Minister Ian Smith to surrender power to Britain, the former colonial authority, and for the British to arrange election of a black majority government while a United Nations force supervises a cease-fire. Mr. Owen hinted that the conference probably would end tomorrow to allow time to search for a compromise.

Mr. Owen and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, appeared relatively contented with the results of their first serious bargaining with Patriotic Front leaders Charles Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Flexibility Reported

British and U.S. negotiators reportedly were heartened by what a U.S. aide called the atmosphere of flexibility in discussions of the five-month-old British plan.

One of its most serious shortcomings is that, if a compromise were reached here, the plan almost certainly would be rejected by the white Rhodesian government. Mr. Smith is holding talks with three internally based black nationalistic leaders, and they were reported to be close to agreement on their own multi-racial interim government. Rhodesia has about 6.4 million blacks and 2.84 million whites.

Two Small Pieces of Satellite Are Found on Canada Lake

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 31 (AP).—Canadian and U.S. officials said today that scientists have located two potentially hazardous pieces of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite on ice in Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

The agency discovered the defect in 1960 Cadillacs in 1973, but a recall was ordered for the cars in this country only recently, when the General Motors Corp. lost a long legal battle.

The safety administration lacks the authority to recall cars in foreign countries, the newspaper said. But a GM spokesman said that the company routinely extends recalls to affected automobiles overseas and in Canada and that the Pope's car would be repaired.

Indirect Appeal

Mr. Fisher did not rule out a change in the organization and functioning of the conference, which he termed the "major multilateral forum for disarmament negotiations."

In what amounted to an indirect appeal to France and China, the other absent nuclear power, the U.S. representative assured the conference here that Washington "would welcome participation" by important states not now represented at the conference.

"Additionally," he said, "the United States is prepared to consider organizational changes." However, he warned that "before discarding proven methods, we should be satisfied that my such changes would make the conference a more effective negotiating body."

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Mr. Fisher said that it would

The British foreign secretary, David Owen (right), and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, look over notes at Rabat, Malta, talks on Rhodesia's future.

J.S., Russia Decry Paris Bid for New Disarmament Forum

GENEVA, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union voiced opposition today to French proposal to scrap the Geneva Disarmament Conference as the principal international arms-control forum.

The two major nuclear powers co-chairmen of the arms talks, which officially are known as the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. The conference began its 1978 session today.

France has never occupied the seat that has been held open for since the conference was established in 1963 on the joint initiative of Washington and Moscow. The French boycott of the talks, which were set up with the blessing of the United Nations but directly under the world body but as decreed in March, 1962, by Charles de Gaulle.

Adrian Fisher, the U.S. representative, was much more circumspect today than Soviet delegate Viktor Likhachev in alluding to the French plan to replace his conference by a permanent body attached directly to the United Nations.

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Toward Greater African Role

U.S. May Sell Morocco Jets For Use in Western Sahara

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The Carter administration, in a move with policy implications for the Middle East and Africa, has begun informing Congress of its intention to sell Morocco anti-insurgency aircraft and helicopters for use in the disputed Western Sahara against Algerian-backed guerrillas.

In initial discussions on Capitol Hill, the administration also has disclosed that, to permit Morocco to use the new equipment, the United States may rewrite a 1960 military agreement with Morocco that bars that country from using U.S. arms beyond its borders.

The planned revision of the agreement would permit Morocco to use U.S. equipment in territory under its administrative control—that is, the part of the Western Sahara under its mandate since 1975—but without recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over the disputed region.

Moreover, the Moroccans would be allowed to use the equipment in support of the 5,000 troops it recently sent to Mauritania in support of that government's fight against the same Polisario guerrillas.

Beyond Sahara Dispute

The importance of the move, however, goes beyond the Western Saharan dispute, administration

officials said yesterday.

As outlined to members of Congress, the administration would like to sell Morocco 24 OV-10 armed reconnaissance aircraft originally designed for counterinsurgency operations in Vietnam. The OV-10, a slow-flying, turbo-prop, is known as the Bronco and is believed more effective against guerrillas than the F-5E, a plane that Morocco already has.

The United States also plans to provide 24 Cobra helicopter gunships which also were designed for use in Vietnam.

The total for the two systems is believed to be about \$100 million, including spare parts and training. Part of the cost would be offset by military credits extended under security assistance, running now at \$45 million a year. Saudi Arabia has also helped Morocco meet the costs of fighting the guerrillas.

No U.S. Personnel

Officials said that, if a final decision was made to sell Morocco the aircraft and helicopters, Congress would still have 50 days to block the sale from the time it was notified. There are no plans, officials stressed, for any U.S. personnel to be involved in the fighting.

The United States has two military installations in Morocco. The Defense Department said yesterday that there is a naval air facility at Kenitra and a naval communications station at Sidiyahia. After World War II, the United States used Morocco as a major naval and strategic air command base.

The administration's tentative decision to meet Morocco's request was difficult, officials said, because there were strong opponents in the State Department against more direct U.S. involvement in the region.

The fighting there stems from Spain's decision in late 1975 to withdraw from its colony of Western Sahara under pressure from King Hassan II of Morocco. Spain partitioned the territory between Morocco and Mauritania.

Traditional Rival

Algeria, a traditional rival of Morocco, responded by helping to create a national liberation movement, the Polisarios, who want to form their own state in the area.

The fighting that began in early 1976 is between Algeria, backed by the Soviet Union and Morocco for hegemony in the Magreb.

The U.S. role has been ambiguous. It voted with a UN General Assembly resolution that called on Morocco and Mauritania to give self-determination to the people of the Western Sahara. Morocco claims that this self-determination was granted when a group of Saharan leaders opted to accept the division between Morocco and Mauritania.

Officially, the United States has not recognized Moroccan or Mauritanian sovereignty in the region, but it did not want the Algerians to succeed either.

Talks Renewed in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)
capture [in negotiations] when it is convenient for him."

Hardliners to Meet

ALGIERS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The foreign ministers of four hard-line Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization, opposed to Mr. Sadat's Middle East peace moves, today began preparing for a two-day summit and said that their views were "consistent and in agreement."

The foreign ministers of Syria,

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"sak noo doo noo"
or
Folkertstr. 9, Munich.

Libya, Southern Yemen and Algeria, and PLO representative Abdul Majeed Abu Maizer met here and approved an agenda to be submitted to Thursday's summit, Mr. Abu Maizer said.

The contents of the agenda were not disclosed and Mr. Abu Maizer would not answer questions.

But an Algerian official said that the main aim of the summit is to seek ways of implementing and developing decisions made at December's Tripoli meeting of the same states and Iraq.

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*A Dilemma for Carter***Mexico, Guatemala Seek U.S. Jets**By John M. Goshko
and Marise Simons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WPB)—The moves that pose serious problems for President Carter's attempt to curtail international arms traffic, Mexico and Guatemala are seeking to buy U.S. F-5 fighters worth a total of \$183 million.

The secret requests involve Mexico's desire to purchase 26 of its supersonic jets at a cost of roughly \$150 million and a separate, but parallel, bid by Guat-

mala for six F-5s worth \$30 million.

The Mexican request is regarded as an especially sensitive matter by U.S. administration officials because Washington's ultimate decision on the jet sales could seriously damage some high-priority U.S. foreign objectives.

The impact of the military aircraft requests is the subject of a brisk debate within the U.S. national security community.

Selling the planes to Mexico, some governmental critics point out, would run directly counter to the President's announced ob-

jective of setting an example for other arms-producing nations by reducing U.S. foreign military sales, particularly in Third World countries.

The Defense Department now estimates that arms sales and grants will rise from \$12 billion in fiscal 1977 to \$13.2 billion in fiscal 1978.

The sale also would trigger attacks from liberal U.S. and Mexican critics, who would view it as a spur to Latin American militarism and a strategically unnecessary extravagance that the financially hard-pressed Mexican government cannot afford.

On the other side, however, U.S. officials fear that rejecting the bid would offend the Mexican government and jeopardize the special relationship that Mr. Carter has worked hard to establish with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

In this view, turning down the Mexicans could cause an arrangement that would adversely affect U.S. efforts to enlist Mexico's cooperation in such sensitive areas as resolving the illegal immigration problem, obtaining greatly increased supplies of Mexican natural gas and crude oil and combating the flow of heroin across the border.

Guatemalan Request

The Guatemalan request, although much smaller, also has ticklish implications, particularly concerning Guatemala's claim to sovereignty over neighboring Belize. It is feared in Central America and the Caribbean that any weapons that Guatemala obtains might be used to try to annex Belize territory.

In addition, although Guatemala's President, Gen. Kjell Laugerud Garcia, was constitutionally elected, the country is dominated by the armed forces, which frequently have been accused of political and social repression.

That raises a conflict with the Carter administration's policy of generally denying arms assistance to countries with human-rights problems.

According to sources, a question also mystifying U.S. officials is why Mexico has asked for the F-5s at this time. In contrast to most Latin American countries, Mexico has not spent much on its armed forces in recent years, and President Lopez Portillo has been struggling desperately to resolve a number of pressing financial problems that have plagued Mexico for more than a year.

Some U.S. officials, the sources said, have speculated that the Mexican military, after decades of quiescence and submission to civilian authority, may be getting restive and that Mr. Lopez Portillo regards modernization of the outdated Mexican Air Force as a pacifying gesture.

AP—
Judge William Webster
testifying to panel

currently account for about 4 per cent of the bureau's 8,400 agents, and of women, who number less than 1 per cent.

Noting that no effort had been made in this direction until the early 1970s, Judge Webster said that there had been some increase in minority agents, but not enough. He said he would consider bringing in blacks and other minorities at higher than entry-level positions if it were necessary.

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Federal Power Windmill Is Turned On in U.S.

By John M. Crewdson

CLAYTON, N.M., Jan. 31 (NYT)—Mayor Don Reif stood on the barren plain at the edge of this tiny cattle town, which must be one of the bleakest places on earth, and said that it looked as though the cold wind was finally going to blow Clayton some good.

About 10 yards away was the source of his optimism, a new, 100-foot tower resembling an oil derrick, painted blue to match the clear prairie sky. If all blows well, the machine it supports may transform the incessant winds that roll off the Rocky Mountains from something of an annoyance into a natural asset.

The women, who had been banting the Lord's Prayer, scattered as the first canister exploded shortly after noon on the 10th anniversary of the building in residential suburb.

A number of women were given first aid by Red Cross volunteers. The demonstrator was taken to a hospital in a Red Cross ambulance.

Several jeeploads of guardsmen dispersed at gunpoint a crowd not gathered soon afterward. But they ignored foreign newsmen, including television crews. The National Guard is Nicaragua's army.

The clash occurred on the eighth day of a nationwide strike called to seek demands for a full inquiry into the Jan. 10 fatal shooting of newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a critic of President Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship.

**Greek EEC Bid
Backed by Bonn**

BONN, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—West Germany has promised to support Greece in its bid to become the 10th member of the European Economic Community by the end of next year, Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis said today.

Mr. Caramanlis said after four hours of talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt:

"The West German government is in favor of speeding up the negotiations."

Mr. Schmidt said that he hoped that negotiations for Greece's entry into the EEC could be concluded under West German chairmanship of the European Council of Ministers by the end of this year.

money, it became the first wind generator in the country to begin supplying electricity to a commercial utility on a regular basis.

When the wind is blowing briskly, which everyone here agrees is most of the time, the windmill can provide enough power for the heating and lighting needs of one-sixth of Clayton's 3,000 or so residents, many of them small-scale cattle ranchers.

The wind generator is connected directly to the local electric grid, and when it is operating it automatically sets off a reduction in the amount of electricity produced by conventional means. It seems certain, barring mechanical failure, that electricity bills in Clayton will go down, although nobody is predicting how much.

Partly because of its average

**Car Strikes Gate
At White House**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Robert Boyd of Washington was arrested last night after crashing his car into a White House gate, the Secret Service said. Mr. Boyd's 6-year-old daughter was in the car with him.

The Secret Service said that the new, eight-foot high, reinforced wrought-iron gate sustained minor damage but that the automobile damage was substantial. Nobody was injured.

The new White House gates were installed after a man rammed a car through one of the old gates on Christmas Day, 1974. Mr. Boyd was charged with destruction of government property.

The 20-man council is made up of experts from universities and branches of government and advises President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud on long-term policy planning.

Friends of the family confirmed reports that a large ransom was handed over to the kidnappers, who also demanded and got publication of a leftist manifesto in local newspapers plus the release of Mario Dominguez, a member of the guerrilla group.

Madras Port Strike

MADRAS, India, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—About 1,500 port and dock workers here went on strike to-day.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR
a Mineral Waters
DISTRIBUTOR
for England
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Case Postale 21
CH-381 RANDONNE, Switzerland.Reservation 225 99 06-
IRAN AIR
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PARIS
NEW-YORK.
BOEING 747 SP Monday-Friday 0300 am

ATLANTA FIRE—The famous Loew's Grand Theater in Atlanta, in which "Gone with the Wind" premiered in 1939, was severely damaged by fire Monday. At least 10 firemen were injured battling the blaze in the seven-story building. The theater, closed since June because of declining business, was built in 1893.

Judges' Powers Curtailed**Senate Votes to Revise U.S. Criminal Code**

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WPB)—The Senate last night approved the Federal Criminal Code, a sweeping revision of laws enacted by Congress during the last 200 years.

In addition, although Guatemala's President, Gen. Kjell Laugerud Garcia, was constitutionally elected, the country is dominated by the armed forces, which frequently have been accused of political and social repression.

That raises a conflict with the Carter administration's policy of generally denying arms assistance to countries with human-rights problems.

According to sources, a question also mystifying U.S. officials is why Mexico has asked for the F-5s at this time. In contrast to most Latin American countries, Mexico has not spent much on its armed forces in recent years, and President Lopez Portillo has been struggling desperately to resolve a number of pressing financial problems that have plagued Mexico for more than a year.

Some U.S. officials, the sources said, have speculated that the Mexican military, after decades of quiescence and submission to civilian authority, may be getting restive and that Mr. Lopez Portillo regards modernization of the outdated Mexican Air Force as a pacifying gesture.

federal sentencing commission that would write sentencing guidelines for various felonies and misdemeanors.

The maximum term for a crime could not exceed the minimum by more than 25 per cent, and judges would be expected to follow the measures or justify their departures in writing. If sentence exceeded the guidelines, the defendant could appeal. If it were less than the minimum, the prosecution could appeal.

While not dismissing rehabilita-

tion, the bill clearly subjugates it to other sentencing purposes—detention, protection of the public and punishment. Parole eligibility would be eliminated unless requested by the judge.

The American Civil Liberties Union condemned the bill as "a dangerous piece of legislation," and urged the House to reject it. John Shattuck, director of the ACLU's Washington office, said, "The rights of Americans must not be whittled away by Congress."

White not dismissing rehabilita-

tion could be done by allowing the gun to be manufactured in the United States.

However, negotiations last week resolved this issue and Mr. Alexander said that an American version of the weapon will be made at the Army's Watervliet Arsenal, near Albany, N.Y.

Royalties will be paid to Rhein-

Metall, the German firm that developed the gun for the West

German Army, which plans to install it in the Leopard II tank.

Mr. Alexander indicated that adoption of the German gun will add nearly \$53 million to the projected \$2.2 billion cost of producing 3,212 of the new XM-1 tanks for the U.S. Army.

Improved Ammunition

The first 1,000 to 1,500 XM-1 tanks, which will start being produced in sizable numbers in 1980, will be equipped with the present 105-mm gun firing im-

proved ammunition, Army officials said.

The new gun will be available by 1984 and will be installed in the remainder of the XM-1 tanks, which are expected to be

rable damage could be done by oil-field exploration in the fishing grounds of the Georges Bank off the coast of New England.

The Interior Department said in Washington that it would not attempt to carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. Appeals Court here rejected an appeal against an injunction issued earlier yesterday by U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity, who temporarily closed the leases auction scheduled to be held in New York today. Judge Garrity said that irreparable damage could be done by oil-field exploration in the fishing grounds of the Georges Bank off the coast of New England.

The Interior Department said in Washington that it would not attempt to carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In upholding Judge Garrity last night, U.S. Appeals Court Judge Levin Campbell said: "While direct harm from exploration seems unlikely to occur within the next several months, it could occur within a year, and permitting the acceptance of bids now could have irreversible consequences in other respects."

The Clayton experiment is successful, the federal government intends to install two similar 200-kilowatt generators later this year at sites in Puerto Rico and Rhode Island and a far larger machine near Boone, N.C., that can produce 10 times as much electricity—enough for 5,000 homes.

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Soviet Writer Says 'Illusion' Is Finally Over

By Craig R. Whitney.

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Georg Vladimov has lived and written for most of the last two decades in the hope that Soviet society could be liberalized from within. What finally made him give up hope was a central fact of a writer's life here—the unrelenting censorship. Now he has broken with the "official" world, he says, just to be free "to say what I want to say."

His disillusionment peaked in October, when he withdrew from the Soviet Writers Union because it had kept from him an invitation to go to West Germany to publicize his works. He was so angry that he agreed to a request by his friend Valentin Turchin to succeed him as chairman of the unofficial Amnesty International civil rights group here, clearly without knowing what was involved.

"The telephone rang 47 times

over New Year's Day," his wife, Natasha, complained, "and we hardly had time to write." Now the police have begun watching him, asking why he has no job and following dissident visitors to his apartment in Moscow.

Mr. Vladimov's journey to dissident writers to dissident writers involves central issues in Soviet society—the continuing influence of Stalinism and the conflicting impulses toward greater freedom and toward rigid orthodoxy.

Carlos Visit Revives Vienna's Past

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 31 (NYT).—This city, which neither cannot nor will not forget it was once the capital of a multilingual empire, wallowed in monarchic nostalgia today as it welcomed young royal

—King Juan Carlos of Spain and his queen, Sofia.

Dignitaries of the Austrian republic bowed stiffly. Women performed deep curtsies, practiced for weeks under the tutelage of aristocrats whose mothers or grandmothers had paid reverence to Emperor Franz-Josef.

Where else could the gala dinner tonight have been held but in the Hofburg, the imperial castle in the center of Vienna. The rigid "Spanish ceremonial" that once was observed at the Hapsburg court here was not inflicted on the visiting royal couple, but republican protocol officers talked a lot about it.

Riding Performance
King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will attend a special performance of the Spanish Riding School tomorrow morning when grooms in the costumes of 17th-century Madrid will put Lipizzan stallions through their graceful paces—capriole, courbette, levade and quadrille.

The four-day royal visit will reach its climax Thursday night when the King and Queen attend the Opera Ball, the peak of the Viennese carnival. For most of the last 100 years, the ball has been held on the Thursday before Ash Wednesday in the former Imperial Opera House, now the State Opera.

The Socialist government chief, Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, will be host at the affair. In this republic without a monarchist party but full of imperial reminiscences, Mr. Kreisky is

No one was injured in the explosion, which blew off two doors. It was the second bombing in two weeks against state witnesses in Alexandra Township, north of here.

UN Asked to Ban S. Africa Loans

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 31 (AP).—African members of the United Nations Security Council yesterday proposed blocking economic sanctions on South Africa. Gabon, Mauritius and Niger submitted a resolution stating that all countries, including non-UN members, should ban loans and investment.

A Western diplomat said privately that the West will block such a nonbinding resolution. Observers gave the African resolution no chance of adoption.

Western nations supported a mandatory arms embargo in November, but have resisted a sweeping economic embargo against the racially segregated country, where U.S., British and French firms, among others, have heavy investments.

Because of her imprisonment—she was released a year after Stalin's death in 1954—he was unable to practice law, so he made a living for a few years as a tailor, a tailors' tailor and a locksmith before becoming a editor and writer in 1954.

"But already then, at the age of 23," he says, "I realized there were some things—such as the camps—that could not be discussed."

There was a glimmer of change after Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech in 1956, when Mr. Vladimov was working with the editor and poet Alexander Tvardovsky at the journal Novy Mir.

"Tvardovsky did all he could, but he wasn't God," Mr. Vladimov says now. "The censors work in every publishing house and journal..."

Manuscripts Held
"They'd just keep things if they didn't like them," he said. "They wouldn't reject them, just hold onto them for months and months, while the magazine's publishing deadlines passed."

He spoke out against this in a letter published in May, 1967.

Mr. Vladimov's novel, "Three Minutes of Silence," was published in Novy Mir in 1969 but "only through an oversight," as Pyotr Demichev, now the minister of culture, later said.

It was not until after the cultural establishment tried to get him to "return to Soviet literature" in 1976 that the novel came out in hard cover, pessimistically depicting Soviet seamen aboard a trawler as a selfish, carousing, beaten-down crew without hope. "It was an alarm about the way we live in this society," its author says.

He made the final break in October, when the writers' union kept him from going to Frankfurt to publicize "The Faithful Russian." He sent back his membership card with a letter cataloguing the great writers forbidden to publish in the Soviet Union and concluding: "I exclude you from my life in the name of all those whom you have excluded and officially condemn to destruction and oblivion. Leave me out."

The Christian Democrats' lawyers argued that this form of confinement was an abuse of the government's power.

The judges agreed after concurring for 30 minutes, but ordered the defendants to be kept handcuffed throughout the proceedings in which 11 other suspected Nazis are being tried in absentia.

Their lawyers argued that the cage, which resembles pens used for animals in zoos, was illegal and pledged that their clients would make no attempt to escape during the trial.

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Speaking the Language of Blues

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Jan. 31 (IHT).—A friend suggested that Mick Jagger catch Sugar Blue last Wednesday because the Rolling Stones are making an album in Paris; and they might be able to use a good blues harmonica player. Sugar played his best all night, but the club was almost empty. He had gone to a party in the Stones helped revive the blues but that was a generation ago and now, even in Harlem, young people play rock or jazz, not the blues, certainly not on harmonica. "Unheard of," says Sugar, who has been called "extravagantly lyrical" by The New York Times.

And in an article titled "Street Entertainment," Time magazine speculated: "Sugar Blue, a black harmonica player who pines his tunes in Greenwich Village, may be the best itinerant musician in New York."

The Village has a tradition of street music. In the '60s, with the folk boom, everything was flowers and love but with the '70s, Sugar found: "People got very upright. Me and Washboard Dan had bottles thrown on us on McDouglas Street, to say nothing of powdered glass on Sleeker."

Police Less Gentle

And the police were becoming less gentle. He worked from time to time with Muddy Waters (who calls a harmonica a "Mississippi blues"), toured with singer Leon Thomas and he even cut a track (never released) with Bob Dylan, but it wasn't a living.

Sugar Blue is not the first black American musician to come to Paris looking for the acceptance his own country denies him.

Arriving last October, he found himself not on the street but under, in the Odéon Métro station. He had come here for a concert with Louisiana Red, but the concert was cancelled and he only had a one-way ticket. He discovered that he could make more money than in the Village—400 francs for a five-hour stint.

You would think people in the Métro would all be rushing off somewhere. But they're kinder and more attentive than

in some clubs back home. That's what really knocks me out about Paris. People love the blues. I've heard records here I've never even heard of in the States. Blues records are catalogued here. There are private collections that just blow my mind."

He is 28 years old, soft spoken, not unaware of social context. "Of course, it's easy for the French to like the blues. They don't have to deal with 20 million American blacks. Here they have Arabs, and Arab music is just like the blues in America. It doesn't surface much. America doesn't want the blues because whites don't want to connect with black culture on that sort of down-home level.

"Even black people don't listen to the blues much any more, except for some old-timers. They pretend there's no longer a reason to play it. They think the color problem is cooler, but there's still like 40 per cent unemployment among young blacks."

Harlem-Born

Growing up in Harlem, as James Whitling, he started playing music because "my mother was in show business and it seemed like a wonderful life traveling, partying, meeting interesting people. I couldn't afford a saxophone so I bought a harp (harmonica). I was embarrassed about playing that. My toy until I heard a Stevie Wonder record, and I thought if he's playing it, wow, it must be respectable.

"I tried learning music in school but didn't last very long because they were teaching Bach and that had nothing to do with my life.

"I wanted to learn how to play like Jr. Walker. Blues got carried up with the folk revival. It looked good for awhile but a guy named Slim Butler I was playing with said, 'This James Whitling stuff isn't going to cut it. We've got to find you a name. Harmonica Sam or something.'

"I always wore blue jeans and took lots of sugar in my coffee so one day Slim and I were sitting in the Gaslight café and he said, 'We're going to call you Sugar Blue.'"

The blues grew out of slavery. There are Delta blues, Memphis blues, Texas blues, etc. Styles

differ from town to town. So do tempos, articulation, tuning, subject matter. Basic country blues was urbanized when Muddy Waters electrified his band. It became accessible to population centers and the media. Drummers grew more sophisticated and sidemen learned more complex harmonic and melodic devices.

All of this came together in the '60s to form rock.

"Everything's built on the blues," he said. "Pop, rock, jazz, country and Western. The blues is gut-shaking, bone-crunching, foot-stomping music. It deals with everyday life. That's why it will always be valid. When people think of the blues they picture some old guy crumpled on the pavement with his misery. It's more than that. The blues is a way of life. It's about the way you feel about life. It allows you to reflect exactly what you feel at any given moment. Nothing is written down. That's why a lot of people can't play it."

He starts his first steady Parisian job at the Vieille Grille on the Left Bank tomorrow. He will play and sing some of his own songs, one of which goes, "If I could move a mountain or turn the rain to sand I'd scoop up the ocean and walk to my baby on dry land."

"Young cats keep singing the same old songs. That's too bad. People say the blues is old-fashioned. Well, sure it is if there's no new material. Jazz would be old-fashioned too if nobody had written any tunes since Charlie Parker."

Just Like Home

When he first got to Paris, he was horrified to find that a continental breakfast was just bread and coffee, and that it was always cold indoors. Even Harlem takes central heating for granted. But he lives near Rue St. Denis now and says it is "just like home... 126th Street... all the ladies of the night walking up and down."

He has not left Paris once in his four months here. In fact, he says with an embarrassed laugh, "I haven't gotten any further than the Odéon Métro station."

People on the street look like they do in the Village but "when they open their mouths they say



Sugar Blue and his harmonica. Suzanne Fischer

'Werther' With the Force of Novelty

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Jan. 31 (IHT).—French opera has always had a curious performance history in Italy. Take "Faust," for instance.

Popular as it is in other European countries (and in the United States), here it remains something of a rarity, to be revived now and then, under special circumstances.

Even "Carmen" is heard less frequently here than elsewhere.

Inevitably, the operas of Massenet have undergone the same fate. His "Manon" has had to bow to the national preference for the Puccini version, and his "Werther" though it has enjoyed the advocacy of such great tenors as Schipa and Tagliavini, has never really entered the daily repertory.

In the 50 years of the Teatro Comunale's existence here, "Werther" has been given only three times, one of them a concert version. And the last was more than 20 years ago. So the current production arrived with the force of a welcome novelty.

Fresh Quality

This fresh quality was enhanced by the splendid new production and the sparkling musical performance. Pier Luigi Sammartini has for many years now been admired as one of Italy's outstanding designers, especially for romantic works.

Now he has turned director as well, and with excellent results. Every scene was effectively, handsomely set. Every character—even the most minor—was cogently costumed.

The garden of the first act, with its ivy-covered house, its leafy shade and its soft green

lawn, took the audience at once into the subtle atmosphere of the domestic tragedy.

The children sang and played.

Only one question arises: Why was the work given in French, with an Italian-Spanish cast? None of the singers sang the language idiomatically, so surely the old Italian translation, which is quite adequate, would have been better.

The one Frenchman present was Georges Pretre, who conducted with an impressive range of nuance, along with his familiar vigor. He cast a spell over the Florence Orchestra, which had played poorly for a recent, generally unfortunate "Barber of Seville."

The ensemble was always praiseworthy, and the individual instruments—winds notably—shone in their brief solo passages. The audience was understandably jubilant.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Opera Stabile studio of the Hamburg State Opera will present the world premiere on Feb. 16 of Heinz Holliger's "Kommen und Gehen," based on Samuel Beckett's "Come and Go," with the composer conducting and appearing as an actor. Erich Holliger is stage director, and Peter Fischer is designer. Two other works will complete the program, both

for the first time in Hamburg. They are Karlheinz Stockhausen's "Spiral," with Heinz Holliger as obblato, and Heinz Holliger's "Kreis," both staged by Erich Holliger. "Kommen und Gehen," which was commissioned by the Hamburg State Opera, will be repeated with the other works on the program on Feb. 18, 20, 22 and 24.

China Issues New Stamps

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (RUE)—China issued a special set of six postage stamps today featuring its fast-growing oil industry, the China news agency reported.

The Musée Jacquemart-André in Paris, which has been closed for renovation, has reopened its ground-floor rooms where it is exhibiting its collections of paintings, drawings, furniture, tapestries and ceramics. Work is continuing on the upper floor, which will be reopened later in the year.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

French Industry Set for Césars

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 31 (IHT).—The French motion picture industry, following the example of Hollywood, formed its own academy three years ago. Founded by the publicist Georges Cravenne, the current president is Robert Erico and the members include 1,600 cinema workers—actors, directors, writers and technicians—who vote each year for their choice for the best film, the best performances and the best director of the last 12 months.

The 1977 awards—Césars (the French equivalent of Oscars)—are to be presented Saturday at 8:30 p.m. at the Salle Pleyel, a ceremony over which Jeanne Moreau will preside and which is to be televised.

Among the expected guests are Sophie Loren, Michèle Morgan, Marthe Keller, Gene Wilder, Yves Robert, Lino Ventura, Annie Girardot, Philippe Noiret, Marie-France Pisier, Michèle Mercier, Joseph Losey and Pierre Richard.

The prizes will be bestowed by Victor Lanoux, Roger Pierre, the Italian comic star Ugo Tognazzi and Jean-Pierre Amont.

Charlie Chaplin will be honored with a posthumous César, which Sophie Loren, star of Chaplin's last film, "The Countess of Hong Kong," will accept for the Chaplin estate. The novelist Georges Simenon, a close friend of Chaplin during his residence at Vevey, will broadcast an address from his Swiss home. The late Robert Hossein and the late Jacques Prevert will also receive tribute. Serge Reggiani and Juliette Gréco will be rendering homage to Prevert.

On stage a sequence from the Bobino show, "Check to Check," choreographed by Zizi Jeanmaire, will be danced and Sylvie Simon will perform her Café crème sketch.

Though the academy members vote by secret ballot, the nominations have been announced and it seems likely that "Le Crabe-Tambour" of Pierre Schoendoerffer will take the best French film award. The actors favored are Alain Delon, Charles Denner, Gé-



Richard Burton
"Exorcist II."

indigenous, lugubrious gânce at the future. "Zardos," is the director and proves incapable of galvanizing the exhausted hokum into even a third-rate thriller.

The scenario is unmitigated nonsense. A mixed-up priest (Richard Burton) suspects that his late colleague has failed to thoroughly exorcise a 12-year-old girl and that a bit of the devil still lingers in the child. His efforts to cast forth the evil spirit have appalling consequences.

It would have been more appropriate to ask psychiatrists and the clergy rather than an audience to witness this weird exhibition of delirium. One ardently hopes that the girl has been cured—else we will have another sequel.

Philippe de Broca's film, "Tendre Poulet" (at the Normandie and Jean Rochefort, and the brasseries are Brigitte Fossey, Isabelle Duppert, Mon-Mon, Delphine Seyrig and Simone Signoret. Mrs. Signoret appears ahead in the race. There is also a prize for the best director which suggests a contradiction, for the best director, logically, must have directed the best film. Régis de Schaeffer are Luis Bunuel, Alain Resnais and Claude Miller.

"Exorcist II" (at the Marbeuf and the Odéon in English) is a sequel to William Friedkin's box-office hit about supernatural phenomena and demoniac possession. As is the case with almost all sequels, this one is a mistake and probably a box-office disappointment.

To lug out again the shaky premise of the original shows an amazing want of commercial acumen. Friedkin wisely declined to engineer the follow-up. John Boorman, responsible for that

disastrous, lugubrious gânce at the future. "Zardos," is the director and proves incapable of galvanizing the exhausted hokum into even a third-rate thriller.

The footage of Dylan in concert provides the film's most "electrifying moments." And Martin says the film contains more than its share of deadweight, but it is seldom genuinely dull."

The direction of that excellent film, "The Duellists," based on a Conrad novella and now at the Châtelet Victoria (in English) was mistakenly credited. It is the work of Ridley Scott, a very promising young filmmaker.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critic rates new films:

"Roméo and Clément," written and directed by Bob Dylan, "has an insolence about it... that is not easily ignored," according to Janet Maslin. "No one is likely to find it altogether comprehensible. Yet for anyone even marginally interested in Dylan, and for anyone willing to accept his inaccessibility, however exasperating, is a crucial aspect of his finest work—Roméo and Clément holds the attention at least as effectively as it tries the patience." The film has two central characters, a man and a woman, but their identities are parcelled out to a dozen different actors: Dylan, Ronnie Hawkins and Rob Stoner are the man and Sara Dylan, Joan Baez, Ronny Blakley and Helena Kalmanovits are the woman. The two lovers, apparently about to become ex-lovers are irredeemably locked in battle, but the device

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DIAMONDS

Unbalanced Trade

The trade deficit of the United States was less than half the anticipated budget deficit, and \$26.7 billion—the amount by which imports exceeded exports in 1977—is a far less impressive figure than the \$500-billion budget. But considering that it is more than four times that of the record trade deficit of 1972, and recognizing what it has already done to the dollar and what the fate of the dollar means to Americans and the trading world at large, the problem it represents cannot be ignored, anywhere.

Washington continues to point to increased costs and consumption of imported petroleum as a major factor in the deficit. Other sources, notably in the European Economic Community, scoff at this. But while oil is not the only cause for the sinking balance of trade in the United States, it is an important one, and one that might be at least temporary.

The other causes are varied and controversial. Henry Ford, like many other industrialists, especially in the automotive business, charge that government regulations impede growth and threaten "economic decay." Others assert that industry has not kept abreast of technological improvements in other nations, notably West Germany and Japan, or that labor unions—like the striking coal miners—increase costs and diminish productivity.

Yet the fact is that U.S. economic growth increased last year at a more rapid rate than those of either West Germany or Japan—indeed, the United States wants them to stimulate their economies.

All of this is confusing to the lay reader—and to economists and the government officials who deal with the economy. There is increasing pressure within the United States for protectionist responses to imports from abroad, for that panacea which proved so illusory in the 1930s and which could obstruct the development of a truly equitable and effective international trading system in a world that desperately needs such a system.

The Carter administration is not responding to protectionism, but neither does it boast of much progress in that diversion of energy costs and profits which constitutes the most promising means of reducing a substantial portion of imports to the United States. The U.S. citizen simply does not yet recognize that the "energy crisis" is not a present shortage of energy but a heavy burden of cost and a potential threat to the whole economy. And Mr. Carter has not yet convinced either the citizenry or the Congress of the reality of this crisis.

The U.S. economy is improving, and is strong. Its trading position could be bettered by many approaches, short of downright protectionism, and by some help from those nations which the United States helped so effectively to regain industrial health after World War II. And the U.S. trade deficit is not a concern only of the country which is the world's richest in a combination of resources and exploitative technology. What the United States has given, and can give, to developing and developed nations alike was and is too vital to be regarded as a purely national situation.

A Pittance of Aid

In a eulogy to Hubert Humphrey, President Carter opened a window into his own heart on an issue close to the heart of the Minnesota senator. "He didn't see foreign aid as a giveaway," the President said. "He didn't see foreign aid as billions of dollars going from our nation to others. He saw human needs. He saw foreign aid as a great investment—from a rich nation, a pittance almost, compared to what we earn and have—that builds up a wellspring of friendship between us and those hungry people."

* * *

Yet, when the time came to send his new budget to Congress last week, Carter postponed for a second year the large initiatives in economic aid that he had promised. His requests for fiscal 1979 are roughly the same as those he made last year, except for "catch-up" funds that Congress failed to provide to meet administration pledges to the international development banks.

As presented, the Agency for International Development's program of economic assistance remains at about \$4 billion, essentially unchanged except for a shift in funds from Portugal to still poorer nations. Food aid through the Agriculture Department is also held steady at about \$1.4 billion. The administration's annual commitment to the "soft" or concessional loan windows of the World Bank and regional development banks is put at \$1.1 billion. Yet bookkeeping changes and a bid to make up for past delinquencies will bring this year's request for the international banks to \$3.5 billion, a sum that is sure to revive last year's destructive congressional attacks on the banks. What should be debated, however, is not why so much indirect aid is earmarked for the banks but why direct loans and grants, which Congress prefers, are not being increased to a responsible level.

Of AID's proposed \$4 billion, about half would go to the Middle East, mostly to Egypt and Israel, to keep their economies going. Direct development assistance, to be spread thinly over some 50 countries, is allotted only \$1.7 billion—truly Carter's "pittance." Congress provided these funds without argument last year and has been calling since 1973 for "new directions" strategy to give priority to basic human needs. The emphasis would be on smaller rural-develop-

ment programs designed to improve food output, health and employment and to reduce infant mortality and population growth. The AID agency is prepared to stress this direction. What it needs is money. Congress is unlikely to vote more than the administration requests. The low level of Carter's proposal is variously attributed to the lagging economy, inflation, the competing demands of domestic programs, the budget deficit and congressional opposition. These are obstacles, but not easily sustained.

The United States now ranks 12th on the list of 17 aid-giving industrial democracies. It contributes one-quarter of 1 per cent of the gross national product. That compares with one-half of 1 per cent during the Kennedy administration. During the 1976 campaign and at the London economic summit last May, Carter spoke of "doubling" U.S. aid over four or five years. After administration studies listed this goal as the highest of three plausible options, Carter chose a more modest goal last October: an increase, adjusted for inflation, of 50 per cent by 1982. Now, three months later, he has failed to take even a first step in this direction.

* * *

The issue here is not just altruism. Apart from tactical considerations in the North-South diplomatic confrontations, some vital global considerations are at stake. Unless the developing countries can be helped to feed themselves, there will be widespread food shortages (and soaring prices in U.S. supermarkets) as the world's population doubles to 8 billion around the turn of the century. Unless adverse social and economic trends can be arrested, that figure may continue to rise to 11 billion before it stabilizes. Carter was right the first time around. U.S. aid needs to be doubled. But to achieve a 50-per-cent increase by 1982, some increase is needed now. It should at least be possible to more than double the small but critical development assistance element in AID's program. That is the element that focuses directly on Third World food production and other elementary needs. Pinching pennies in this area will in the end cost Americans more than dollars.

NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Time to Aid Lisbon

Mario Soares's Socialists have always been on good terms with the straightforwardly conservative leaders of the—confusingly named—Democratic Social Center party (CDS), and it is they who have now come to Mr. Soares's rescue by allowing senior members of their party to join his new government without it being officially labeled a coalition.

It does not look like the durable and coherent government for which President Eanes

and Portugal's friends abroad have so often wished. But it is the best that can be hoped for in the circumstances, and those with money to lend should not be too stringent with it.

The Portuguese already have the lowest standard of living in Western Europe...

Those who in 1975 loudly professed their concern for Portuguese democracy should not now let themselves appear to be driving Portuguese living standards still lower.

—From the Times (London):

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 1, 1923

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt's friendly attitude towards the Negroes is responsible for the intention of a small number of extremists in New Orleans to be discourteous to Miss Alice Roosevelt when she visits the city on Shrove Tuesday, to take the part of queen or maid-of-honor in the carnival. But the city officials are very indignant at this and the leading newspapers declare that Mr. Roosevelt's attitude will not be allowed to affect hospitality to his daughter.

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1928

PARIS—Outbursts of political rancor and mutual recrimination between the French left and right parties—the radical "Cartelists" and the conservative "National Unionists"—are becoming the order of the day as the general elections approach. Recent speeches by Marshal Poch and Gen. Weygand have been condemned by the left and radical press as political propaganda and an appeal to all the conservative forces in the country to unite against the left.

1/1/1928



"Well, Don't Just Stand There, Nanook... Go Call the 'Guinness Book of World Records'!"

A Scent of Eurocommunism in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—An aged woman in Warsaw and, after waiting in line as usual, gets to the service counter.

"Do you have any steak?" she asks.

"No," the butcher replies.

"Do you have any veal?"

"No."

"Pork?"

"No, we don't have any pork."

"Ham, bacon, sausage?"

"No, no, we don't have any," the butcher answers in a huff.

Having gone through her list without success, the old woman picks up her empty shopping bag and walks out, holding her head up with dignity.

"What a pest, that old woman," the butcher blurts out after she has left. "But what a memory," he adds with admiration.

Unstable

This anecdote, going around Warsaw, is a good indication of what Edward Gierak, chief of the Polish Communist party, must have felt when he received the 1,300-word letter sent to him by his former colleagues. The letter assails the "disorganization of the national economy," stresses the "widespread frustration and bitterness of the population" and warns the Communist party that the calm that has existed since the strike of June, 1976, is highly unstable.

"Today," the letter states, "the country needs an unanimous program of political and economic reforms." To get itself out of a vicious circle, the party must replace its repressive policies by a "dialogue and a sincere exchange of ideas. It must stop its political and curtailment of other political organizations, particularly the parliament and the labor unions.

"The vital forces of the nation must be allowed to express themselves and must be rid of the bureaucratic apparatus which provokes hypocrisy and prevents initiative," the letter says, adding that, above all, the opinion of the public must have a determinant role in the government of the country.

Quip

Mr. Gierak, however, like the butcher of the anecdote, dismissed the affair of the letter with a quip and without even trying to satisfy his "clients." Referring to the advanced age of some of the letter's signatories, a spokesman for Mr. Gierak suggested that these gentlemen should live out the rest of their lives "with dignity and in calm." He added, "We are adopting a humanitarian attitude by doing nothing about them" believing that the statement would be enough to do away with the issue.

He is wrong and this affair is likely to linger on for quite some time, for the signatories are not unknown. Contrary to the recent manifesto published by a group of opposition Communists in East Germany, the Polish letter is not anonymous. It was signed by 14 persons who are still members of the party and some of whom have played a major role in the history of Polish Communism.

Edward Ochak, 71, was the top man in Poland during the crucial months of 1956. It is he who led the way for Wladyslaw Gomulka to come to power and who made it possible to destabilize the country without a bloodbath.

The names of Albrecht, Matwin, Morawski and Zarecki are on the letter. They are four former Young Turks of the years 1956-60, some of whom long held leading posts in the party and in the government, along with Mr. Gierak.

Honecker Acts

Also among the signatories are the names of Burda, a former chief prosecutor; Johnkowicz, an economist and journalist; Szacki, a sociologist and writer; Szacki and Jozefek, both professors. Some were Communists before the war such as Heinrich, a former air force colonel, and Kole, a former finance minister.

Obviously, Mr. Gierak cannot be as did East Germany's Erich Honecker, who pretended indignation and went on to arrest "West Ger-

man spies" after he received his manifesto—protest the intervention of "foreign enemy sources" when talking about the 14 men, who had signed the letter.

The letter is also a unique document in that it is the first statement in a very long time of a dissident position (not to say one of opposition) drawn up within the party. Since the failure of Dubcek's "Prague Spring" in 1968, any option of revisionism (any attempt to improve Communism from within has been abandoned) Communism and liberty having proven to be incompatible.

This letter, therefore, is an important phenomenon: It shows that a Communist opposition exists within a Communist regime.

This is a new movement to be added to all the various reform movements which have sprung up in the East, but all of which were formed and continue outside the party. The letter openly appeals to members of the party and of the party apparatus "who are not afraid to express their opinions and who want to help build an honest socialism attuned to the needs of modern times."

Furthermore, the Soviet Union will not fail to realize that the letter of the 14—who are, in fact, much more numerous than that

is a dangerous expansion of Eurocommunist concepts. For the first time, the ideas of Santiago Carrillo and Enrico Berlinguer are beginning to find an echo from within the Kremlin empire.

Like the graft of an organ foreign to the Polish body, Soviet Communism is being rejected not by enemies of Communism but by 14 faithful men who are beyond suspicion.

For the first time in a very long time in Eastern Europe, a group of Communists is aligning itself with the basic demands of the population. And the people—like the old woman of the anecdote—have a long memory.

Soviet Economy: Metal Fatigue

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The "metal-eaters," one of the most influential groups in the Soviet power structure, are in trouble. They were given that name by Nikita Khrushchev when, as Soviet premier, he was doing battle against the Soviet military-industrial complex. After his fall, the "metal-eaters" have managed to increase consistently the production of steel, but the Soviet economy is now in such deep trouble that even the steel industry, which usually has the highest priority, is not receiving the resources it needs.

Its failure to reach the target for last year, just disclosed by Moscow, is part of the much broader failure of a number of key Soviet industries to perform as the planners had expected. Last year was the second of the current five-year plan, and in some ways it was decisive. The plan results for the first year, following a disastrous harvest, were far below the original target. It was the second year which was to begin the economic recovery that would have helped to make up in later years the leeway lost at the outset. Instead, the opposite is happening.

—More Tinkering

Some analysts are beginning to ask whether the Soviet position in the world, and even the stability of the Soviet regime, might not be endangered by the strains and stresses now emerging in the economy. On present evidence such concern would be premature, but if the trend continues and the economic situation deteriorates, then the political consequences could indeed be far-reaching. The Soviet economy has to grapple with deep-seated, structural problems. The mere tinkering of recent years could do nothing to resolve them.

Strains

The political strains this will impose on the leadership will only be imagined. The most important political decision to be made is to face the issue honestly, admit the failure to the nation, and announce a revised five-year plan, but the figures are beyond dispute. Industrial production was to increase between 1976-80 by 52 per cent, which works out at an average annual increase of 5.5 per cent. But in 1976, the increase was only 4.8 per cent, and the new plan for 1978 calls for no more than 4.5 per cent. This leaves a target of nearly 5.5 per cent to be reached in each of the remaining two years if the original 32 per cent is to be attained during the whole five-year period—and this is outside the realm of economic possibility.

When the current five-year plan was announced, the Kremlin had scaled down drastically the previous high growth targets. It had failed to meet the targets for 1971-75, and instead of reaching out once again for the higher figures in 1976-80—which would have put a considerable strain on the economy, it settled for slower growth and a lower growth target.

Even some of the most skeptical Westerners, such as the CIA, found the new plan to be "unusually restrained and realistic." But it is now clear that even this reduced plan is out of control. It cannot be fulfilled.

The Kremlin has given no indication so far that it is preparing to face the issue honestly, admit the failure to the nation, and announce a revised five-year plan, but the figures are beyond dispute. Industrial production was to increase between 1976-80 by 52 per cent, which works out at an average annual increase of 5.5 per cent. But in 1976, the increase was only 4.8 per cent, and the new plan for 1978 calls for no more than 4.5 per cent. This leaves a target of nearly 5.5 per cent to be reached in each of the remaining two years if the original 32 per cent is to be attained during the whole five-year period—and this is outside the realm of economic possibility.

—Letters

Crown of St. Stephen

We in the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation are saddened over the return of the crown of Saint Stephen: the nearly 1,000-year-old symbol of Christianity in Hungary, to the atheistic dictatorship now in power in the country that Cardinal Mindszenty, in a letter to President Eisenhower in 1956, called "the world's most orphaned nation."

He is wrong and this affair is likely to linger on for quite some time, for the signatories are not unknown. Contrary to the recent manifesto published by a group of opposition Communists in East Germany, the Polish letter is not anonymous. It was signed by 14 persons who are still members of the party and some of whom have played a major role in the history of Polish Communism.

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The names of Albrecht, Matwin, Morawski and Zarecki are on the letter. They are four former Young Turks of the years 1956-60, some of whom long held leading posts in the party and in the government, along with Mr. Gierak.

Obviously, Mr. Gierak cannot be as did East Germany's Erich Honecker, who pretended indignation and went on to arrest "West Ger-

man spies" after he received his manifesto.

Mr. Gierak seems to forget that if his father had not been "close" to his mother he would not be there now to set such an example of male chauvinism.

M. A. RICKLIN.

Geneva.

Arms Control: Computing a

Bungle Factor

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The case for a second arms control treaty with the Soviet Union finds powerful support in the accident which downed a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite over Canada last week. By emphasizing the importance of accidents—the so-called bungle factor—the episode works to discredit those opponents of arms control who demand an absolutely 100-per-cent-perfect treaty. In addition, the episode underlines the importance of continuing

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1978

FINANCE

Japan Industry Activity
Drops by 0.3% in Month

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ)—Japan's industrial activity index in December fell 0.3 per cent from November but was up 2.7 per cent from the year-earlier month to stand at 133.1. (1970 equals 100), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report.

The November index showed the best rise in 20 months to an all-time high of a downward revised 133.5 (preliminary was 133.6).

The preliminary announcement

Britain Said
To Still Be
In Recession

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—Britain is still in the grips of a recession although inflationary pressure seems to be less than at any time since the 1973 oil crisis, the Confederation of British Industry said today.

Reporting on a survey earlier this month among 2,100 major manufacturers, the employers' organization said: "There is little sign that any revival in consumer spending is yet reflected in manufacturing activity." Recovery continues."

The gloomy message was contained in the CBI's quarterly industrial trends survey, which is regarded as one of the most reliable guides to the British economy. The companies it questioned employ more than 5 million workers and produce half of Britain's manufactured exports.

The report said two out of four manufacturers were still working below capacity; output was sluggish and demand weak. Some firms have been cutting down their labor force.

On the bright side, the CBI said there was a lessening in inflationary pressure and investment intentions were still strong. However, it concluded, the rise in the exchange rate for sterling was eroding the competitiveness of British industry and was unwelcome. It said the survey underlined the need for genuine restraint and improved productivity.

"There is little sign of any significant movement at one of recession by manufacturing industry," the CBI said.

Danish Trade Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ)—Denmark posted a 1.167-billion kroner deficit on its balance of trade for December.

Company Reports

Company Reports					
Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars					
Amerada Hess					
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976			
Revenue	1,000.0	1,080.0			
Profits	22.3	47.3			
Per Share	0.56	1.19			
Year					
Revenue	4,620.0	3,850.0			
Profits	178.9	152.6			
Per Share	4.49	3.84			
Armstrong Cork					
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976			
Revenue	275.3	242.0			
Profits	3.7	7.2			
Per Share	0.14	0.27			
Year					
Revenue	1,090.0	981.2			
Profits	40.4	52.3			
Per Share	1.55	2.01			
Continental Group					
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976			
Revenue	863.4	825.3			
Profits	27.3	20.1			
Per Share	0.72	0.68			
Year					
Revenue	3,660.0	3,460.0			
Profits	143.9	118.3			
Per Share	4.44	4.01			
Black & Decker					
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976			
Revenue	226.3	205.7			
Profits	15.4	12.6			
Per Share	0.37	0.30			
Year					
Revenue	541.2	485.2			
Profits	47.2	42.3			
Per Share	0.74	0.66			
Bristol-Myers					
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976			
Revenue	410.0	395.0			
Profits	174.3	168.8			
Per Share	2.72	2.45			
Dart Industries					
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976			
Revenue	424.8	383.8			
Profits	27.8	25.3			
Per Share	1.13	1.03			
Nabisco					
Year					
Revenue	1,800.0	1,500.0			
Profits	102.3	101.6			
Per Share	4.66	4.14			

Currency Rates

January 31, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	E	DM	FF	£ L. 1	US \$	JPY	Swiss Franc	Canadian
Australia	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Canada	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.S.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.K.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Germany	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
France	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Italy	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Spain	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Portugal	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Ireland	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Australia	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Canada	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.S.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.K.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Germany	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
France	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Italy	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Spain	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Portugal	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Ireland	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Australia	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Canada	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.S.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.K.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Germany	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
France	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Italy	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Spain	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Portugal	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Ireland	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
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Canada	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.S.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
U.K.	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Germany	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
France	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Italy	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26.06*	6.915*	114.47*	20.00*	1.125*
Spain	2.810	4.100	167.18*	72.25*	26				

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 31

12 Month - Stock												12 Month - Stock												12 Month - Stock														
High	Low	Div in \$	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div in \$	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div in \$	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div in \$	Yld	P/E	100s															
3526 3012 ACF	2.62	.62	37	31	3200	304	304	304	304	304	304	3076 2594 Bright	.92	1.9	1.7	3	314	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	
1524 1242 ACF	1.24	.24	2.5	2.5	25	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	3076 2594 Bright	.92	1.9	1.7	3	314	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
1524 1195 ACF	1.24	.24	2.5	2.5	25	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	3076 2594 Bright	.92	1.9	1.7	3	314	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
4539 3323 ASA	1.45	.45	4.2	3.5	345	240	240	240	240	240	240	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	
5714 3208 AstroB	1.28	.28	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
1326 1096 AstroB	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
1524 1273 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3	254	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
3526 3012 AstroR	1.26	.26	2.3	2.3	22	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	1512 1044 Aspdale	.54	1.4	1.2	3</																					

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 31

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Jan. 30, 1973

All those securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record on

US \$50,000,000

idential International Finance



Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Dean Witter Reynolds International, Inc.

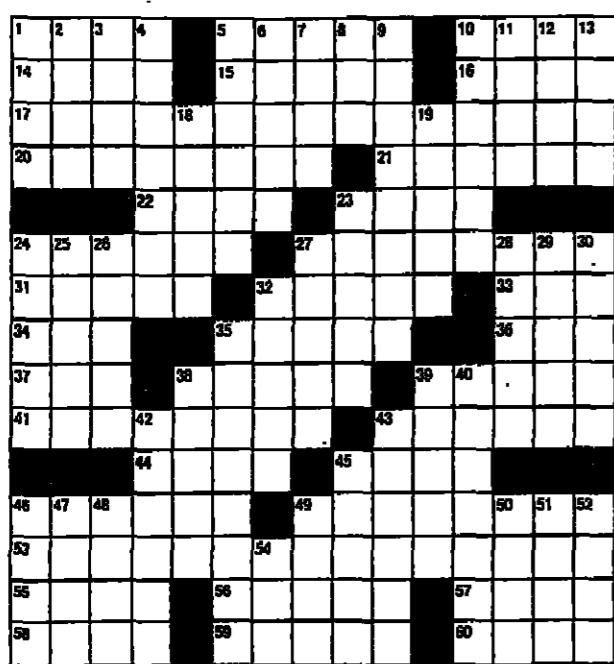
Unieke Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

<i>Abu Dhabi Investment Company</i>	<i>Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)</i>	<i>A. E. Ames & Co.</i>	<i>Amex Bank</i>
<i>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.</i>		<i>The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company</i>	
<i>Bache Halsey Stuart Shields</i> <i>Incorporated</i>	<i>B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.</i>	<i>Banca Commerciale Italiana</i>	<i>Banca del Gottardo</i>
<i>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro</i>	<i>Banca della Svizzera Italiana</i>		<i>Banco di Roma</i>
<i>Banco di Santo Spirito</i>	<i>Banco de Vizcaya, S.A.</i>	<i>Bank of America International</i>	<i>Bank Julius Baer International</i>
<i>Bank Gotzwiller, Kurz, Bungeier (Overseas)</i>		<i>Bank Landau & Kimche A.G.</i>	<i>Bank Leu International Ltd.</i>
<i>Bank Mees & Hope NV</i>	<i>Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur</i>		<i>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</i>
<i>Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez</i>	<i>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</i>		<i>Banque Louis-Dreyfus</i>
<i>Banque Nationale de Paris</i>	<i>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.</i>	<i>Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg</i>	
<i>Banque Privée S.A.</i>	<i>Banque Rothschild</i>	<i>Banque Worms</i>	<i>Baring Brothers & Co.</i>
<i>Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank</i>	<i>Bayerische Landesbank</i>	<i>Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.</i>	<i>Bergen Bank</i>
<i>Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank</i>	<i>Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.</i>		<i>Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations</i>
<i>Cazenove & Co.</i>	<i>Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse</i>	<i>Commerzbank</i>	<i>Compagnie Monégasque de Banque</i>
<i>Continental Illinois</i>	<i>County Bank</i>	<i>Crédit Commercial de France</i>	<i>Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine</i>
<i>Crédit Industriel et Commercial</i>	<i>Crédit Lyonnais</i>	<i>Crédit du Nord</i>	<i>Creditanstalt-Bankverein</i>
<i>Credito Italiano</i>	<i>Daiwa Europe N.V.</i>	<i>Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers</i>	<i>Den Danske Bank</i>
<i>Den norske Creditbank</i>	<i>Deutsche Girozentrale</i>	<i>DG Bank</i>	<i>Den Danske Bank</i>
	<i>-Deutsche Komunalbank-</i>	<i>Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation</i>	<i>of 1871 Aktieselskab</i>
<i>Dresdner Bank</i>	<i>Effectenbank-Warburg</i>	<i>Eurogest S.p.A.</i>	<i>European Arab Bank</i>
	<i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>	<i>Euromobiliare S.p.A.</i>	
<i>European Banking Company</i>		<i>Europacis Europe Intermöbiliare</i>	
<i>Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG</i>	<i>Finacor</i>	<i>First Boston (Europe)</i>	<i>Robert Fleming & Co.</i>
		<i>Limited</i>	<i>Limited</i>
<i>Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen</i>			<i>Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.</i>
<i>The Gulf Bank K.S.C.</i>	<i>Hambros Bank</i>	<i>Goldman Sachs International Corp.</i>	
	<i>Limited</i>		
<i>Hessische Landesbank</i>	<i>Hill Samuel & Co.</i>	<i>Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas)</i>	<i>R. Henrques jr. Bank</i>
<i>-Girozentrale-</i>	<i>Limited</i>		<i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>
<i>Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino</i>		<i>E. F. Hutton & Co. NV</i>	<i>IBJ International</i>
			<i>Limited</i>
<i>Kidder Peabody Handelsbank</i>	<i>Kleinwort Benson</i>	<i>Jardine Fleming & Company</i>	<i>Kansallis-Osake-Pankki</i>
			<i>Kreditbank (Switzerland) S.A.</i>

Kuwaiti National Bank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A.
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International			Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)		Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K. 'KIFCO'	
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	
Lazard Frères et Cie	Lloyds Bank International Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir International	
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.	Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	Neue Bank	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft	Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Limited	Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kempen S.A.	
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.	PKbanken	Postipankki	Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft
N. M. Rothschild & Sons	Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited	A. Sarasin & Cie.	Saudi Arabian Investment Company Inc.
Scandinavian Bank Limited	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited		Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated		Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Société Générale	Société Générale Alsaciennes de Banque		Société Privée de Gestion Financière
Société Séparée de Banque	Sofias S.p.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited		Tbkai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited
Trade Development Bank, London Branch	Tradition International S.A.		Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F.		Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.		S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Wardley Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Wood Gandy United		Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Cover firmly and solidly
- 5 Fragment
- 10 Kind of light, kick or shot
- 14 Summit
- 15 Kind of fly, leek or work
- 16 Lebian seaport
- 17 Cant rightward
- 20 New England pro eleven
- 21 Becomes aware
- 22 Formicary denizens
- 23 Theater box
- 24 Peyton and Sutton
- 27 Container for tea or crackers
- 31 Stew or slues
- 32 Sir Arthur — Doyle
- 33 Cutting tool
- 34 Group of 130,000 U.S. women fostering voc. ed.
- 35 Soubrette's locale
- 36 Zero, in law — of Reason
- 37 Façade boldly
- 38 Zola
- 41 Aphic, beatific and cockatrices
- 43 Invent
- 44 Alan or Richard

DOWN

- 1 Insect's organ of sense
- 2 Samoan seaport
- 3 Sleeveless garment
- 4 Pull out
- 5 Trips a shutter
- 6 Expenses
- 7 Furrows
- 8 Botanist Gray
- 9 Agony-column
- 10 Bapiges
- 11 River inlets
- 12 Monstrous menace
- 13 Cushions
- 14 Parts of pitchforks
- 15 Robin's successor
- 16 Country broays
- 17 Malay boats
- 18 Specious
- 19 — the Fall
- 20 Miller play
- 21 Erodeslastic mantles
- 22 — Australis, star in Ursa Major
- 23 Rejoice
- 24 Book by D.S. Freeman
- 25 Magma —
- 26 In the direction of a port
- 27 Site of an oracle of Apollo
- 28 Type
- 29 Allude to
- 30 Bird that may live to be 100
- 31 Three-beat gait
- 32 Follow
- 33 Controversial planes
- 34 Major
- 35 Pro — (proportionately)
- 36 Public notice: Abbr.
- 37 Church recess
- 38 Kind of age
- 39 "Quan" Vider."
- 40 "Quan" Vider."
- 41 "Quan" Vider."
- 42 "Quan" Vider."
- 43 "Quan" Vider."
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- 51 "Quan" Vider."
- 52 "Quan" Vider."
- 53 "Quan" Vider."
- 54 "Quan" Vider."
- 55 "Quan" Vider."
- 56 "Quan" Vider."
- 57 "Quan" Vider."
- 58 N.Y.S.E. membership
- 59 Prevent or discourage
- 60 River in England

WEATHER

City	Country	Forecast	Temp.	Wind
PARIS	France	Overcast	57	W 20
PARIS	France	Overcast	58	W 20
KARA	Kenya	Rain	51	W 20
CHENNAI	India	Cloudy	57	W 20
SHIBUKE	India	Clear	55	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	55	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	56	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	57	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	58	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	59	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	60	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	61	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	62	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	63	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	64	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	65	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	66	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	67	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	68	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	69	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	70	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	71	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	72	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	73	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	74	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	75	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	76	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	77	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	78	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	79	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	80	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	81	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	82	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	83	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	84	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	85	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	86	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	87	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	88	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	89	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	90	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	91	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	92	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	93	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	94	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	95	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	96	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	97	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	98	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	99	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	100	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	101	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	102	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	103	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	104	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	105	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	106	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	107	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	108	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	109	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	110	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	111	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	112	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	113	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	114	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	115	W 20
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SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	123	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	124	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	125	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	126	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	127	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	128	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	129	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	130	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	131	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	132	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	133	W 20
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SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	137	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	138	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	139	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	140	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	141	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	142	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	143	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	144	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	145	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	146	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	147	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	148	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	149	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	150	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	151	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	152	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	153	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	154	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	155	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	156	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	157	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	158	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	159	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	160	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	161	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	162	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	163	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	164	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	165	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	166	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	167	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	168	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	169	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	170	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	171	W 20
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SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	185	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	186	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	187	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	188	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	189	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	190	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	191	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	192	W 20
SELAHADDE	India	Cloudy	193	W 2

U.S. Sure 'll Sue in Case is 'Shocked' Kuhn Ruling

YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI)—I can look forward to an lengthy round of court following commissioner John's disapproval yesterday of the sale of pitcher Vida Blue to the Cincinnati Reds for \$1 million and minor league star Dave Revering.

Issuing a 15-page statement locking the Dec. 9 trade being in the best interests "shall" because it would have an "adverse effect on balance," Kuhn said: "Now if we're going to wind out, I've certainly heard he had me to believe the truth is there. I hope good will prevail."

Reds have expressed the they would have to consideration what they would take. I now exactly what that

Howard, president of the in a prepared statement he didn't "think that intended the commis to decide which teams allowed to win pennants often."

Team's Fortune

I think baseball intended the commissioner, a man never been involved in a team, making a trade wise director a baseball has the power to judge talent or the effect a will have on a team's Howard continued. "I go to ask the baseball own-general managers to retranscript in this case if they are not as shocked by the decision and by of baseball's operation by commissioners," says he

effect, the commissioner have the ability to dictate team can end up in the he concluded. "I pre public confidence in the of the game will be de

when informed of the by a reporter, left no that his course of action

is the first I heard of Finley, "but it doesn't me. I'm not saying what to do until I consult Finley. But I'll tell you I'm in court. Certainly in court."

urged both teams to try the deal to include ays and less money. He pair of deals made last pitcher Ken Brett to the Chicago White Sox to and shortstop Bucky on the White Sox to the Yankees—in which the structured their transac that way.

review the situation a passing only upon the assignment," Kuhn said statement. "I am not say I will disapprove an of Blue under all circu Quite the contrary, I the Oakland and Cincinnati review the situation care see if they cannot find way to structure a deal will not present the con which I see in the present assignment."

said approving the deal have been fair to other high were discouraged by decisions from offer amounts of cash for d other top players. Kuhn hat the large sums going agents was no reason for ignore cases involving sh deals over which he be retained control record before me provides for concluding that the Blue in cash to be reu Oakland for Vida Blue fact he spent on replacement." Kuhn said. "Mr. estified that he could not by representations what's to what portion, if any, 1.75 million would be used acquisition of replacement."

He testified that he know if any portion of the Blue would be available purchase of replacement



Associated Press
Addie Joss

Baseball Hall of Fame Admits 'Dead-Ball' Pitcher, Executive

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Addie Joss, a right-handed pitcher from the dead-ball era who boasts the second lowest career earned run average, and innovative executive Larry MacPhail yesterday were named to the Hall of Fame by the special committee on baseball veterans.

Joss, who died of spinal meningitis at the peak of his career in 1911, is the first player ever to be elected to the Hall of Fame with less than 10 years in the major leagues. Before this year Joss was ineligible for Hall of Fame consideration because he played only nine seasons, but a special resolution was passed by the Hall of Fame's board of directors last year making him eligible for consideration as a "special case." He died only a few days before the start of his 10th big league campaign.

Under a new format this year, the committee on veterans was allowed to select only two members to the Hall of Fame and had to make their choices from among three categories—A) players who retired before 1945 or had been retired at least 25 years, B) executives, managers and umpires who have been retired five years and C) players from the Negro leagues.

A 6-3, 185-pound right-hander, Joss compiled an amazing record for the Indians from 1902 through 1910 even by the dead-ball pitching standards of the era. Joss was a four-time 20-game winner (20-12 in 1905, 21-9 in 1906, 27-10 in 1907 and 24-12 in 1908) and in his nine seasons never had an earned run average higher than the 2.77 ERA he had in his rookie 1902 campaign. His ERA was less than 2.00 in five seasons and his lifetime 1.88 ERA ranked him second on the all-time list only to Hall of Famer Ed Walsh's 1.82.

Joss pitched two no-hitters, including a perfect game against the Chicago White Sox on Oct. 2, 1908, which is considered perhaps the classic pitching duel of all time. His opponent, Walsh, struck out 15 batters and allowed only four hits. Joss won the game for 1-0. The loss was a severe blow to the White Sox' pennant hopes. The Detroit Tigers eventually won the American League pennant.

Joss pitched his second no-hitter against the White Sox on April 20, 1910, by which time the illness which had plagued him since 1904 was taking a severe toll. Joss had only a 13-14 record in 1909 and was 5-5 in 1910 when he went to the disabled list. He was a four-time 20-game winner (20-12 in 1905, 21-9 in 1906, 27-10 in 1907 and 24-12 in 1908) and in his nine seasons never had an earned run average higher than the 2.77 ERA he had in his rookie 1902 campaign. His ERA was less than 2.00 in five seasons and his lifetime 1.88 ERA ranked him second on the all-time list only to Hall of Famer Ed Walsh's 1.82.

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